that is loud, nor do you want one that looks like a tramp and goes around unkempt and unlaundered. The appearance of your salesman is a very important matter, and it should be so with your advertising. Don't get up garish looking ads, in thirteen kinds of type. I have counted that number in a little four-inch single column advertisement. Cultivate the elegance of simplicity. Old Horace preached it two thousand years ago, and it holds good today. The handsomest advertisements that I run across are those that use very few kinds of type. A good conspicuous type for a catch line, a good reading type-long primer or pica, for the story, and then a fairly prominent type for the name. (While on the subject of names, it is a great mistake to hide your name in agate type, as some experts will tell you to do. Don't waste space with it, but have it always noticeable.) An advertisement set in all the kinds of type the composing room affords, with all the ornaments that can be crowded in, Dr. Joseph H. Rylance says the very title is unartistic and especially ill-bred. In regard to the matter, that should be

brief, concise, pleasant, without essaying too much familiarity, simple, direct, and should always have the ring of genuineness. Steer clear of bombast. Don't say much about "tremendous sacrifices," "cyclones" and "slaughters"-in fact, avoid all this hyper-superlative style, this superbo-manifico-grandiloquentissimus sort of advertising. It no longer goes. To be sure, there is an occasional high-salaried advertising expert | ment is described by Mrs. Stanton in the who uses it. I ran across this choice evolution a few days ago in a New York paperreceives some \$10,000 a year. Here it is: IT'S A SILK CYCLONE.

"Prices battered and scattered, as we never saw them before. Down the long store street, under the clear soft light, in that grandest of selling and show space, is mountained silk values that will be memorable for years to come.'

That last line where the "Silk values is mountained' is particularly good. Don't go in for bombast, buncombe and bosh. Don't pretend that you are giving your goods away. Nobody expects you to be a perennial Santa Claus; they know you intend to make something. Don't try to make them think that you don't.

Having prepared the right sort of an advertisement, there comes the question of the medium. I suppose there is more wild. wasteful extravagance in advertising than in any other branch of business. To buy newspaper space where it is offered at the lowest prices is very much like buying oil painting by the square foot.

I am told that Mr. Joseph H. Choate was paid \$100,000 for his argument against the income tax before the Supreme Court. I do not youch for the accuracy of these figures. but I know he must have been paid a very snug and considerable sum, and I should not at all wonder if it were \$100,000. Now, there are plenty of lawyers sitting around New York offices twirling their thumbs who would have been very glad to take that case for \$50 or \$75. The difference is, however, that Mr. Choate won his case.

The advertising space which costs the least is very often the most expensive. I remember discussing this subject with an advertiser one day. He was telling me how cheap he got his advertising. He paid only 10 cents a line for it in a weekly paper, while a big daily paper that I had been recommending to him charged 25 cents a line; he looked upon that as pretty good economy, but I did a little figuring on the back of a blotter and showed him that he was paying just one hundred times as much for his advertising as he would have paid if he had gone into the big daily, for the big daily at 25 cents a line had a paid circulation of 100,000; the little weekly in which he was carrying his ad. at 10 cents a line had a paid circulation of four hundred copies. You will see, if you figure this out, that I was right in telling him that his advertisement cost him just one hundred times what it ought. There are a good many people like my friend, who think they are doing economical advertising, when they are really paying from twenty to one hundred times the market rate.

The first question in considering the medium is, has it any circulation? If it hasn't, drop it. The second question is (assuming that it has circulation) has it just the circulation that is adapted to your needs? Does it reach the right class of people? For there is a great difference in the advertising value of different newspapers, which may have the same circulavery limited means, go into the low-priced papers. They are very apt to have a large class of people. Any intelligent man can easily classify the papers of his city, and tell just what sort of people each appeals

If you are advertising for men, the page, and particularly a paper with a literary flavor, will best appeal to them. If you are advertising juvenile things, the same applies-steer for papers that appeal

Is the article you offer the right thing? ments attractive and convincing? And are they in the newspapers that are read by leave his father and his mother and cleave the people you are after? Unto his wife." Nothing appears about the

JOHN P. LYONS. (Copyright, 1895, by C. O. Burton.)

A Girl's College Training. Popular Science Monthly.

It is constantly impressed upon a boy during these four years that he must find out what he is good for; he must either be it or ready to be fitted to do something which will have a definite market value. But the destiny of the girl who goes to college is carefully concealed from her. During these four years who says to her: If you marry you will need biology, the sciences of life and reproduction; hygiene, the wisdom to attain and preserve health; sociology, the laws which govern individ-uals in society; chemistry, physics, economics, all the sciences which may help to solve the problems which the housewife must meet; literature, and language, the vehicles of poetry and inspiration? No one has the courage to suggest any of these as suitable—nay, absolutely essential—to the successful fulfillment of her probable vocation in life. Young women are turned blindly adrift among a mass of subjects, with no guide but a perverted instinct, and

In all ages men have united in adoration of the dignity of domesticity and the saness of motherhood, yet any loving, ish, untrained, inefficient creature has neen held good enough to be a wife and mother. We do not expect a man to become a distinguished engineer or a professor of Latin by studying a little literature, history, music and language; yet we expect a woman to undertake an occupation for which, in this age at least a contain or which, in this age at least, a certain lefinite kind of training is necessary, without enything more applicable than "gen-

tisement is your salesman. You would not | PART FIRST CAUSES A RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL SENSATION.

> Story of the Creation Held Up to Ridicule-Moses Denounced and the Ten Commandments Criticised.

New York Special.

Religious and social circles are much ble, which will be published next week. An inspection of advance sheets of this work shows it to be little less than a handbook of infidelity. It ridicules the biblical story of the creation, denies that God ever talked directly with any man, strips the patriarchs of their halos and denounces Moses as a common "fakir." Indeed, Moses could not have fared worse in the book if Colonel Ingersoll had written it. The style is not so flippant as he would have used, but it is none the less irreverent and blasphemous. As an example of the iconoclastic tendencies of the new woman, it is something awful to contemplate. Mrs. Elizabeth B. Grannic says the book will be a decided detriment to the cause of woman suffrage. Mrs. Anna H. Shaw says it is the brilliant effusion of prejudiced women. of the book is ridiculous and is a mere cloak for a bitter attack upon Christianity. Elizabeth Cady Stanton is the head and front of the woman's Bible enterprise. Joined with her in the production of this first part, which consists of comments on the Pentateuch, are Lillie Devereaux Blake, Rev. Phoebe Hanaford, Clara Bewick Colby, Ellen Battelle Dietrick, Ursula N. Gestefeld, Mrs. Louisa Southwork and Frances Ellen Burr. The method of work adopted by these leaders of the new-woman move-

preface as follows: "Each person purchased two Bibles, ray through them from Genesis to Revelations, the work, I am told, of an "expert" who | marking all the texts that concerned women. The passages were cut out and pasted in a blank book and the commentaries then written underneath.'

The feminine audacity of this plank is not apt to commend itself to theological students. The international committee on the revision of the Bible labored twenty years before their work was anywhere near completion. Upon that committee were the most eminent Hebrew and Greek scholars of the world. Doubtful or obscure passages were gone over scores of times, and the text as printed passed the critical judgment of the most learned theologians of Great Britain and the United States. Mark the difference between their method of work and that of this committee of new women. Not one of the latter, it is said, is either a Hebrew or Greek scholar, and instead of devoting years to their self-imposed task they merely rushed through the Bible last summer, wrote commentaries on such passages as excited their interest and rushed them to the

Why such a product should be called woman's Bible is a mystery. It is equally rising that well-known Christian women should aid in the undertaking. Even if it was meant merely as a protest against woman's status as defined in the Bible the plan was ill-advised and presumptious. From the very start a keynote of infidelity is struck which cannot but alienate thou sands of women from the so-called emancipation movement with which Mrs. Stanton has so long been associated.

MRS. STANTON'S INTRODUCTION. Here is what this female Ingersoll says in

her introduction to Part 1: "Why is it more ridiculous for women to protest against her present status in the Old and New Testaments, in the ordinances and discipline of the church than in the statutes and constitution of the State? Why is it more ridiculous to arraign ecclesiastics for their false teaching and acts of injustice to women then members of Congress and the House of Commons Why is it more audacious to review Moses than Blackstone, the Jewish code of laws than the English system of jurisprudence? "The sentimental feelings we all have for those things we are educated to believe sacred do not readily yield to pure reason. distinctly remember the shudder that assed over me on seeing a mother take our family Bible to make a high seat for her child at table. It seemed such a desecraion that I was tempted to protest against its use for such a purpose, and this, too, long after my reason had repudiated its divine authority.

"Bible historians claim special inspiration for the Old and New Testaments containing most contradictory records of the same events, of miracles opposed to all known laws, of customs that degrade the female sex of all human and animal life, stated in most questionable language that could not be read in a promiscuous assembly and call all this the word of God.

"I do not believe that any man ever saw or talked with God; I do not believe that God inspired the Mosaic code or told the historians what they say he did about woman, for all the religions on the face of the earth degrade her, and so long as woman accepts the position that they assign her her emancipation is impossible." with Genesis. Here Mrs. Stanton makes the startling discovery that the holy trinity is | ears. composed of a heavenly Father, mother and son. She finds her authority in the passage

"So God created man in His own image, in the image of God created He him; male and female created He them. Mrs. Stanton's commentary on this reads "Here is the sacred historian's first account of the advent of woman; a simultaneous creation of both sexes in the image

of God. It is evident from the language that that the masculine and feminine elements | destroy in the minds of women at least were equally represented. human progress, is the cultivation of the

religious sentiment in regard to her dignity generation of an ideal heavenly mother, to If the succeeding parts bear any resem-

istence of the feminine element in the Godhead, equal in power and glory with the masculine, the heavenly mother and Father. "As to woman's subjection, on which both the canon and the civil law delight to dwell, t is important to note that equal dominion is given to woman over every living thing, but not one word is said giving man do-Ellen Battelle Dietrick comes next in the

role of commentator. She insists that the first three chapters of Genesis contain "two entirely separate chapters and very contradictory stories of creation, written by two different but equally anonymous authors.' She gives extracts to prove that the ser-The essentials to consider at the start are: pent was more truthful than God. Naturally, the rib story gives the woman some concern. Mrs. Blake regards it as ridiculous, but she finds solace in the assertion of woman's supremacy in the marriage relation in the verse: "Therefore shall a man headship of man, says Mrs. Blake, but he is commanded to make his wife the head of the household, a rule which was followed for years under the Matriarchate. Of course. Adam's conduct in the garden scene comes in for wrong condemnation. It is very mean and cowardly on his part to throw all the blame of disobedience on the woman. Mrs. Blake naturally takes the part of Eve, whom she vests with the noblest attributes of her sex. With regard to the conversation between Eve and the

"In this prolonged interview, the unprejudiced reader must be impressed with the courage, the dignity and the lofty ambition of the woman. The tempter evidently had a profound knowledge of human nature, and saw at a glance the high character of the person he met by chance in his walks in the garden. He did not try to tempt her from the path of duty by bril-liant jewels, rich dresses, worldly luxuries or pleasures, but with the wisdom of the gods. Like Socrates or Plato, his powers of conversation and asking puzzling questions were, no doubt, marvelous, and he roused in the woman that intense thirst for knowledge that the simple pleasures of picking flowers and talking with Adam did not satisfy. Compared with Adam, she appears to great advantage through the

MRS. COLBY'S QUALMS Mrs. Colby evidently had some qualms of Adam's conduct in the Garden of Eden. "Nothing can surpass in grandeur," she says, "the account in the first chapter of Genesis of the creation of the race, and it satisfies the highest aspirations and the deepest longings of the human soul." The last clause has an antique flavor, and is evidently the result of unconscious cerebration, which occasionally attacks the new woman; as well as the old man. But Mrs. Colby destroys the effect of her approba-

tion of the inspired account of the creation by some rather pert criticisms about Noah and his ark. She would have built it differ-ently, had she happened around that way.

The paucity of light and air in this ancient vessel shows that woman had no part in its architecture or a series of portholes would have been deemed indispensable." Mrs. Colby also endeavors to show that woman's obedience did not enter into the livine plan. In the two instances in which Sarah obeyed Abraham, she says:

"God had to interfere with a miracle to save them from the result of that obedience and both Abraham and Sarah were reproved. While twice, once by direct com-mand of God, Abraham obeyed Sarah. You cannot find a direct command of God or Christ for the wife to obey the husband."
Abraham and Sarah afford Mrs. Stanton worked up over Part 1 of the Woman's Bi- an opportunity in the next chapter to make a suggestion to Congress on the currency on. This is how she does it: "It is seldom that the age and death of

any woman are recorded by the sacred historian, but Sarah seems to have been specially honored, not only in the mention of her demise and ripe years, but in the tender manifestations of grief by Abraham and his ainstaking selection of her burial place. That Abraham paid for all this in silver, 'current money with the merchant,' might suggest to the fi anciers of our day that our commercial relations might be adjusted with the same coin, especially as we have plenty of it. If our bimetallists in the halls of legislation were conversant with sacred history they might get fresh inspiration from the views of the patriarchs on good money.

Further on Mrs. Blake expresses her contempt for Abraham as a man. She sees nothing grand or poetical in his character. On the other hand, she thinks he is a bad pattern for the other patriarchs. She says

"Like many a modern millionaire, he was ot a self-made, but a wife-made man. When Pharoah sent him away with his dangerously beautiful wife he is described being rich in cattle, in silver and in gold,' but it is a little curious that the man who thus gained wealth as the price of his wife's dishonor should have been held up as a model of all the patriachal virtues.' Rebekah and Rachel are somewhat roughly handled by Mrs. Stanton. She says it was a good test of the former's patience and humility "to draw water for an hour, with a dozen men looking on at their ease and none of them offering help." She sums up her opinion of the Pentateuch as follows:

"Indeed, the Pentateuch is a long, painful ecord of war, corruption, rapine and lust. Why Christians who wished to convert the heathen to our religion swould send them these books passes all understanding. It is most demoralizing reading for children and the unthinking masses, giving all alike the lowest possible idea of womanhood, having no hope nor ambition beyond conjugal unions with men they scarcely knew, for whom they could not have had the slightest sentiment of friendship, to say nothing of

SAVAGE ATTACK ON MOSES. When the book of Exodus is reached Moses is attacked very savagely by Mrs. Stanton, Moses, indeed, has not a single good trait from her point of view. She charges that he deluded an ignorant and superstitious people in order to gain ascendancy over them. She declares that woman's inferior place in civilization is directly attributable to him. She asserts, moreover, that the tables of stone containing the Commandments were not given to Moses by Jehovah, but were "faked" by that unscrupulous prophet. Neither has there any great respect for the Commandments themselves. "A critical reading of them," she declares, "will show that they are chiefly for men." The following are some of the comments on the Mosaic law: 'Women were always considered sufficiently clean to beg, work and give generously

and the support of the priesthood. They might always serve as inferiors, but never receive as equals. 'Why the daughters cannot eat with the sons in the thirteenth verse and many in the fourteenth we cannot conjecture. We notice, however, that where the sons eat alone is called a "holy place," where the daughters eat with them it is called simply a "clean place." We are thankful,

for the building and decoration of churches,

however, that in the distribution of meats the women come in occasionally for a substantial meal in a clean place. The interesting fact here is that a woman is dignified by a name, the only one so mentioned in the book of Leviticus. This is probably due to the fact that the son's character was so disreputable that he would reflect no luster on his father's family, and so on his maternal ancestors

rested his disgrace. "If Miriam had helped to plan the journey to Canaan it would no doubt have been accomplished in forty days instead of forty years. With her counsel in the cabinet the people might have enjoyed peace and prosperity, cultivating the arts and sciences, instead of making war on other tribes and burning offerings to their

'The chief point of interest in this parable of Balaam and his ass is that the latter belonged to the female sex. This animal has been one of the most remarkable characters in literature. Her virtues have been quoted in the stately cathedral, in the courts of justice, in the editorial sanctum, in both tragedy and comedy on the stage, to point a moral and adorn a tale. "If women have been faithful to any class of the human family it has been to the Levite. The chief occupation of their lives next to bearing children has been to sustain the priesthood and the churches. With continual begging, fairs and donation par-

ties, we have helped to plant religious tem-ples on every hilltop and valley, and in The first twelve chapters in the book deal | the streets of all our cities, so that the doleful church bell is forever ringing in our strengthening religious faith. Most people would assent to any religious dogma, however absurd, rather than be stoned to

One of the most startling declarations comes near the close of Part I. It sums up Mrs. Stanton's views of the pentateuch as of life and all the neutral personal rights there was consultation in the Godhead and of women as set forth in these pages should

all authority to superhuman origin and and equality, the recognition by the rising this woman's Bible has not yet been told

whom their prayers should be addressed as | blance to Part I, there will assuredly be these texts a plain declaration of the ex- the Christian women who lent their counthoroughly informed as to the plan of the active workers. But the harm that this installment may do is beyond estimation. As Dr. Rylance said when interviewed on the subject: "It is quite likely that many women who swear by the names of some of the projectors of the work will abjure Christianity on account of it."

A STRANGE ADVENTURE. Result of an Evening with Friends in a Paris Cafe.

An amusing story is related in Paris of the adventure of a gentleman who had spent a pleasant evening at a cafe with some friends. He returned home on a bicycle, and was so unfortunate as to sustain several falls on the way. Nor was he more lucky when he reached the house which he dwelt. Mistaking the floor on which his rooms are situated he rang repeatedly at the door of an apartment occupied by the widow of an admiral, who was at the present moment away from

he finally effected an entrance by break ing open the door, and while groping about search of matches he contrived to upset a number of tables and chairs as well as a couple of valuable Sevres vases. At last he reached the bedroom, and, as he felt much fatigued by his ride on the bicycle and by his wanderings through the apartment, he dispensed with the operation of divesting himself of his garments, and, throwing himself on the bed, was soon fast locked in slumber. His awakening, however, was the reverse of agreeable for on opening his eyes after a rough shaking he beheld his concierge, flanked by two policemen, who peremptorily inquire what he was doing in the apartment of the

Then he was compelled to take a turn ound the rooms, when the havoc that he had wrought in his search for the match box was revealed to his bewildered vision. The concierge, however, like a good Samaritan, spoke a kind word for his tenant, and the police, who had been summoned under the impression that a gang of burglars had broken into the apartment, obligingly vacated the premises. A message from the concierga to the admiral's widow was promptly followed by one from the unconscious intruder into her domicile, containing a full apology and a promise to make up for all the damage that had been done. The hero of this adventure is described as an Englishman who is a member of several temperance societies, but both defi-nitions may be received with equal reserva-

Sudden Outburst.

plate, terrapin wouldn't be in it, pate de fois gras would be given the go-by, and caviare would be turned from with loathing. There is no fruit that can compare with the seductive bean, and Boston's glory will

WORLD'S FAIR

THE LARGEST STORE IN THE STATE.



Thousands of Jackets and Capes in every style made, and at every price im-

Jackets

See our Jackets, sold everywhere

Capes -

Regular \$7 Capes at	. \$5.00
Regular \$8 Capes at	. \$6.00
Regular \$10 Capes at	. \$8.00
And up to	.\$30.00
This kind of weather makes one of Furs.	think
We are ready with a nice assor	tment
of Furs in every style made and a	

genuine Seal, Beaver, Monkey, Mink, Astrakhan, Persian Lamb and Coney. Every garment the latest and best styles

Special Prices on Tailor-Made Suits

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS, in all the new Novelties, Serges, Boucles, Cheviots and rough effects, in the newest and best styles. See our \$25 Suit at.....\$16.00 SEPARATE SKIRTS-Just received, a large line of Separate Skirts. These include all the late Novelties in Crepons,

Serges, Cheviots and rough materials, Brocaded and Plain Sateens. We quote all prices up to \$25. WAISTS-Silk Waists, in both plain and fancy, newest styles and pretty pat-

Also large line of Flannel and Cloth Shirt Waists just received, in all colors. COLLARETTES-Large line of Seal Collarettes, every style made, and at all prices. Also nice line of Ostrich and Feather Boas. Get our prices. MACKINTOSHES-It is almost impossible to get along without a Mackintosh during the winter months. We quote prices on the largest line in the city, at \$2.50, \$5, \$10, \$15 and up to \$40. All styles and all colors.

Bargains Thanksgiving Week

45-inch quarter-sawed oak top, polished, 8-foot Extension Tables, regularly worth \$12. Our regular price,

ular price,

Dining Chairs

Elegant hand-carved polished oak box seat Diners, regular price, \$2.25. Our regular price, \$1.50 apiece

Handsome polished oak, hand-carved Dining Chairs, always sold at \$1.50. Our \$1.15 apiece

Dining Chairs, solid oak, cane seat, full finished, sold everywhere for \$1.25. Our regular price

50 Sideboards, solid oak, all quartered,

\$12.40 Sideboards, solid oak, quarter-sawed, polished, large bevel plate mirror, regular price, \$22. Our regular price, \$16.50

\$20.00



In our China Department. \$15—See our pure China Dinner Sets Don't fail to see our elegant Royal Blue Louis XV Dinner Set at \$300. Finest shown in the city REFURNISH YOUR DINING ROOM FOR THANKSGIVING DAY.

Some Specials for the Coming Week **Extension Tables**

48-inch quarter-sawed oak top, highly polished, hand carved, 8-foot Extension Tables, good value at \$20. Our regular

\$14.75

\$8.00 45-inch solid oak, highly polished, 8foot Extension Tables, actually worth \$8. Our regular price,

\$5.00

\$2.50

regular price,

90c apiece Sideboards

rubbed and polished, 18x36 French plate mirror, best value offered for \$18. Our regular price,

Sideboards, solid oak, quartered, high-ly polished, large French bevel pattern mirror, regular price, \$27. Our regular

\$1,000

REWARD

For information that will lead to the Arrest and Conviction

Of any person or persons that can substantiate the claim that

Garland Stoves

and Ranges

Will not cook more THANKSGIVING TURKEYS than any other found in existence. We are Sole Agents for this elegant line of goods.

Cook Stoves

Owing to the inability of the factory to supply our demands for Garland have been compelled to disappoint many of our customers by not delivering promptly. The arrival of two carloads yesterday will enable us to meet all demands for these goods promptly.

finished, regular retail price, \$4. Our reg-

By having your Thanksgiving Turkey cooked by a GARLAND.

Our regular \$12 Cook Stoves, during Anniversary Our regular \$22.50 Cook Stoves, during Anniversary

Our \$35 six-hole Garland \$23.75 Range, during Anniversary \$23.75

Heaters

Full line of Base Heaters, with the beautiful "Ada Rehan" Statue in gold and silver as top ornament. Air-tight Stoves in every style made.

Our regular \$16 Heaters, during Anniversary week,

\$9.00 Our regular \$13 Heaters, \$9.00 Anniversary week, at \$4.50 Our regular \$6 Heaters, \$4.50 \$3.50 Our regular \$5 Heaters, \$3.50 Anniversary week, at

Heaters at all prices up to \$75.

Manufacturers' sale of Mens' and Stoves, both Heaters and Cooks, we We have bought all the made-up highgrade Clothing from one of the largest manufacturers in this country at special low prices, which we will offer at 60c

Solid oak 6-foot Extension Tables, full SIRPRISE VOIR FAMILY MENS' OVERCOATS. in all & 2 00 dalities and sizes, worth D 0.U \$10, \$12 and \$13.50, at..... MENS' OVERCOATS, in all qualities and sizes, worth \$15.

\$16.50 and \$18..... Large line of Imported Goods BOYS' OVERCOATS, all col-

ors and all sizes, with and without Capes, and Boys' Ulsters, at..... MENS' SUITS, in every quality, size and style made, worth \$10, \$12 and \$13.50, at ..

MENS' SUITS, in every quality, size and style, worth \$15, \$16.50 and \$18, at..... Large assortment of Mens' Imported Suits up to.....

BOYS' SUITS, 14 to 19 years, in blue, brown, gray, brown checks and blue checks, worth \$6, \$7.50 and \$9, at..... BOYS' HIGH-GRADE KNEE PANTS SUITS, in Worsteds

Wools and Cheviots, Serges, at special line of Boys' Knee

and Cassimeres, Scotch

Pants Suits at

NAKEDNESS HIS RELIGION.

Heinrich Scham Looks on Clothes as the Root of All Evil.

"Ah, if you only knew how I long for the time when man shall be delivered from his captivity!" So sighs Heinrich Scham in his latest pamphlet, entitled, "Geschlechts-

Here is a man who has discovered the root of all evil, and moreover has found a remedy, and a very simple one. After long observation and due reflection he has arrived at the conclusion that the one great origin of all the troubles of mankind in this wicked world is the pernicious habit of wearing clothes. In saying this, he does not really mean that it is the origin of the ills that befall the flesh, and recommend nakedness as a cure for all bodily sickness, as his distinguished countryman, Kneipe recommends cold water, but he clearly points out that in our clothing may be found the direct cause of the moral deways speaking of 'nakedness,' " he writes.

vanced ideas. He is a Yahoo, perhaps; but he is a yahoo who has visited Houyhnhnms'

The more attentively one studies his that such is the case. Though he does not directly tell us that he has visited the Houyhnhnms, everything in his last pamphdeeply into the groundwork of their philosophy than Gulliver, is highly probable,

Herr Scham's views are precisely the same huhums. For instance, one of that noble race of horses expressed Scham's opinion to the letter when he protested to Gulliver, who explained to him the nature of clothing. that "he could not understand why nature should teach us to conceal what nature had

Again, Herr Scham says: "Eat apples, my children, eat apples. Apples keep the body clear, the head cool and the heart In this maxim he evidently hints at his dislike of flesh, which was only indulged in by yahoos. There is much other evidence, but it is unnecessary to recount it here. It may, however, be observed that in one place in his pamphlet Herr Scham brings up the horse

as an example to men, speaking of it as "the horse, that noblest of animals." Herr Scham is not a mere theorist. He has been frequently arrested for going forth upon the streets with no other clothing than a towel and a waist girdle. This wever, he treats with the utmost indiference, regarding it simply as one of those inevitable inconveniences to which every reformer is compelled to submit. So con-sistent is he in his horror of clothing that he sent back his doctor's hood to the University of Heidelberg.

That he has struck on the root of all human evils and laid them bare he is himself firmly convinced, yet it is to be feared that the service which he has done to

mankind will not speedily meet with uni-versal recognition, for the average man,

and even the new woman, are not yet sufficiently advanced to venture appearing before the world in the same condition as This is incomprehensible to Scham. "Man does not come clothed into the world" he says. And again: "Before clothing and the fall of man was paradise and nakedness." From which he reasons that the shortest way to regain paradise is to return to nakedness. "Whenever I put on my clothes again," says he, "it is as though I were again driven out from paradise.

man would not need to wear clothing as a consolation. • • Of course you do not believe all this, but I do not write it only for you and your children and your children's children, but above all for myself; of myself and for myself. . . . When I say to you that hair is the natural clothing of man you smile, but there are many living to-day who, where they are naked-where one can see their bodies-are almost completely covered with hair, especially about their faces; the hair of the head, the eyelashes, the eyebrows, the whiskers, the beard, the mustaches. And is such a man the object of your scorn? Aye; in France beards. For the rest it is woman who has suffered most by degeneration. She nakeder than man; indeed, in Germany, there is hardly to be found one who grows a beard. * * * Moreover the desire for a natural clothing of hair is not yet entirely extinct. For we rejoice still to see a head covered with a luxurious growth of hair: we rejoice to see a maiden whose golden hair falls over her hips, and it distresses us to lose our hair, for, otherwise, we should not wear wigs. Herr Scham is not averse to baths. "I

you will wash yourself in water, go to the mountains and lie down in a mountain spring. That will wash the sediment from your body." But, on the whole, he seems to prefer sun baths. "Sun yourself in the he advises, "and so long as your skin does not perspire you have not sufficiently sunned yourself." And after the manner of certain old authors who deemed it necessary to find an authority among olden days who took sun baths-Diogenes Stand out of the sun, Alexander." of still better baths. You might call them from the west, but this is not the west wind of which I speak; the west wind from the distant seas. When this one comes then hang yourselves-without clothinghigh in the air and remain hanging so long No longer do you live a thousand years, the present pace you will shortly not live twenty-five years. But so it will not be. Aiready you are growing wiser and take

dren, leap. Leap till the wings grow out swim till your fingers become webbed and dren, run. Run, children, run. Run till your lungs are washed out of your body; run till your finger nails breathe; motion

Herr Scham has some suspicion that the world will regard him as a monomania were to continue and increase and all men were by degrees to become bald, then al men would look upon the baldness of chil dren's heads even as they now look upon the baldness of embryos, and any one who ventured to write a pamphlet upon 'The Hair of the Head,' as I have written upon 'Naked Men,' would be regarded as a fool, even as I am now regarded." He points out that the origin of our wear ing clothes, and therefore of our degenerwas the Tree of Knowledge, from which our first parents plucked the apple The knowledge which they gained was the knowledge of sex, and when they gained this knowledge they made themselves 'We have been driven," says Herr Scham, "from the land of innocence to the land of knowledge, but at any moment we are ree to return to Paradise; we have only sex; in other words, without clothes." Scham's father's name was Pudor, but he cast it off. Since then he has been known

How and Why It Rains.

by the German equivalent.

Rain is an accumulation of the tiny particles of the vapor of the atmosphere into drops. These drops, first small of size, attract others of their kind and become drops of such magnitude that they fall to the earth because of their weight. There is a limit to the quantity of water which the air is capable of absorbing and retaining as invisible vapor. Warm air is able to hold more than cold air. Hence, when the air which is saturated with moisture becomes cold for any reason whatever, it can no longer retain its moisture. A portion must, under such condition, accumulate into drops. These fall to the earth in the shape of rain.

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